In the Literary World

Something About Books, the Men Who Write Books, and Other Matters Concerning the Literary Profession

name," and "the dignity of letters." Such obsolete expressions have been lish an American magazine, American as dropped from the modern vocabulary, and | typified by the West. The Reader is not in their stead we have a riot of personal description and anecdote that brings the writer's very complex and interesting self before those who are asked to buy his books. It is useless to protest against the publisher's practice of gathering and send- Mitchell Kennerly, the founder of the ing out these "intimate bits." Long ago it was settled that selling books is a busi- Hewitt Hanson Howland, for some years butcher's jingles and jests are labeled-they go on the billboards and into the advertising columns. But the excellence of Mr. Wadsworth Longfellow Wrightington as a purveyor of romantic literature is judged to be a matter of legitimate news interest. | State talent and genius. They have there But this is at least questionable. Are we genuinely interested in the feats of the California writer, of whom the publishers

"Mr. Blank has within the last few years | ment conceal his lovely poetic gift, which done some clever writing. He is modest also includes a light and tender fancy that concerning his literary feats, but as a smoker he fancies himself. Ail the length land. and breadth of the Pacific slope resounds of the heart, and it is, perhaps, owing to with his fame as a blower of smoke rings. So far as is known, he holds the world's without heart, and often, alas! without record, and when a noted visitor is entertained at the Bohemian Club of San Francisco, conversation is hushed, and 'all the James Whitcomb Riley, it is heartily welair a solemn stillness holds' while Mr. Blank blows seven smoke rings through each other, and follows the exhibit by blowing seven smoke rings linked together like a chain."

But not all the prodigies are found in California. A Pennsylvania author is spoken of in this way by her publishers: "Mrs. -- 's success as the author of

- and the creator of good old Dr. s equaled by her success as a floriculturist. Much has been written of her love of flowone has said. 'She has but to touch a plant to make it live,' and the result is a house a conversation once held with the poet by Mr. W C whose works Blank & Co. are issuing in a special edition). not be complete without including mention of a Western writer who has spent some months abroad. Does he know that the place to those of men and women who have

country is in possession of the facts here gained a passing notoriety through good related? The publishers declare: again the author of a notable success, of which Blank & Co. are ing for health and pleasure, and in a selling repeated editions, recently made the monutainous country of eastern Europe is ascent of Vesuvius, and had rather a dan-captured by bandits. The bandits, in gerous experience. Accompanield by his family, nine guides, and a caterer, Mr. neared the rim of the crater, when a shower of stones, many of them as large as a friends minus his ears. Negotiations are derby hat, fell all around him. He said that the mountain itself was not more active than he was, as he hurriedly left, leaving his cap behind, which was later secured by one of the guides." This is, perhaps, the most perfect example known of the combination of the narrative, the anecdotal, and the descriptive. The nine guides, the caterer, Vesuvius breaking forth into applause of the author of another notable success, the author's modest other notable success, the author's modest ordinary rates of payment shall not stand misapprehension of the mountain's motive, in the way of this much-desired contribuhis precipitate flight, the loss of the cap, tion; the manuscript, if accompanied by and the intrepidity of one of the nine guides-all these elements combine to fix this writer firmly in our minds. It is skillful advertising, but is it news?

Worse Than a Bookworm.

New York Press.

a faded, dog-eared, moth-eaten, finger- that can possibly be made known of his printed old book more than any other thing perilous adventures are given to the waitupon earth was recently in much distress. | dullness, presented in the most unattractive In a library of some 5,000 volumes, which form, and without the slightest natural or he was thirty years in getting together, believes that he has satisfied the curiosity were many such friends. He held them in | of the readers of the magazine of which reverence. Blindfolded, he could open them | he has control; from his point of view, the at any page and lay his hand upon any desired passage. One fatal day-about a the question. And when the eminent ears author, he argues, must either content himmonth before Christmas—a rich young mar- of the Wall-street broker have ceased to self with a comparatively small amount of interest a fickle public, the frost-bitten work turning profitable offers away or ried couple spent the evening with him and nose of an Arctic explorer may be used as his family, and being left alone for a few a substitute. minutes in the library, concocted a terrible conspiracy. "What a horrible mess his books are in," whispered the wife. "Dear, lacking it may be in interest or attractivewhy don't you take down a list of all these | ness of treatment; and a contribution rubbishy volumes and send him an entirely rejected is published if it bears the name through, one-third of the total amount benew set as a Christmas present. We can of some celebrity of the hour. Of course, bribe the servant to make the substitution some night when the family are at the theater." "Ah! Happy thought! Splendid idea! I've been wondering what we should give him." The generous fellow smiled de-

Briefly: The names of some thirty-five "worn-out" volumes were obtained hur- the purchasers of the periodicals of to-day. riedly-the worst looking in the lot-and in | And it must be admitted that the voice of due time brand new duplicates, in rich a forghorn carries farther than the most bindings were placed upon the shelves by the faithful and devoted maid-of-all-work. The "rubbish" was turned over to a secondhand book dealer in the vicinity at a price to be named by him when he had time after | New York Commercial Advertiser. authors must imagine the scene that was enacted when the startling discovery was made by our literary light that his precious and in their places were "things" stiff backs and immaculate leaves. It is not in me to describe it, because words cannot do full justice. When the generous couple called on Christmas day to find joy they stumbled upon tragedy. The maid had already unbosomed, as it were, and detectives were out searching for the second- by Wilberforce Eames. "The Chief Divines hand dealer, who was making holiday. After a profound and impressive silence, our literary light, sadly gleaming upon the couple, remarked: "To prove your friendship you have robbed me of thirty-five friends far more precious. It is not easy to forgive a pair of stupid fools, but your youth and inexperience exonerate you. Assist me in finding my old friends and you ! shall be absolved." On the following day | says Cotton Mather, "were of so different | My heart is light, my love is strong the dealer appeared of his own accord to a Genius for their Poetry, that Mr. Shepinquire if some odd mistake had not been | ard, of Cambridge, on the Occasion admade. He had looked the books over and dressed them to this Purpose: recognized several that he himself had sold years before to our literary light. Perhaps someone had stolen them from the library? Explanations followed, the books were returned, the maid was rewarded, and the generous couple received a good dinner, with a mild lecture on book lore as sauce. Moral: Never trust a friend or an enemy

An Indiana Literary Magazine.

alone in your library.

Springfield (Mass.) Republican. Indianapolis has got a magazine of literature, something much needed by that ments in American letters, and an organ of | Majest, es' Governor of New York" (1693). this. The Bobbs-Merrill Company follows ernor of the colony, to the Lords of Riley, and who began that succession of the present reprint, with an introduction, idea that this Hegelian-Froebelian religious will attend to all the formalities and have the daughter of a wealthy banker may able popularity among the sensations of the Office, London. Miss Hasse edits also the past year. They have bought the Reader, "Journal of the House of Representatives | next thing is to exercise the judgment ing, which has mainly devoted itself to in America" (William Bradford: 1695). books and their makers, and have pub- The same publishers have reproduced, with has shown valuable for American children. lished a good many remarkable portraits introductory notes by Luther S. Livings- The next thing is to open the doors to the of celebrities on their covers, done by John ton, the excessively rare "Briefe and originality and inventive genius of Amer-Cecil Clay, with an originality which some. True Report of the New Found Land of | ican women (and men), and to give to kin- that they are of some other nationality. times attains to the point of estranging Virginia." by Thomas Hariot, from the dergarten teaching whatever ideas from the author whom he depicits. Mr. Riley, first edition of 1588, and the "Briefe and any source are reasonably sure of being of Mr. Howells, Mark Twain, Dr. Weir Mitch- True Relation of the Discoverie of the benefit. ell and Gen. Lew Wallace have thus been North Part of Virginia." by John Brere-portrayed in very graphic sort. Mr. Clay is tou, from the first edition of 1602. genius in his way, but he should not put too much of himself into the representations of such men-the line gets perilously near to caricature sometimes. But his work | New York Tribune. has been a valuable feature of the Reader. This magazine was the medium through which Molly Elliott Seawell's "The Fortunes of Fiff appeared serially, and it is now publishing from month to month a entitled, "In the Bishop's Carriage; It is understood that this modicum of fiction will be continued. So also will be the clever and often pungent literary criticism, for that is an essential to such an organ

DER readers, says the New York | azine will presently be enlarged, and Post, will recall the phrases its scope so broadened that "in time Indianapolis magazine will rank "modest author," "a writer who second to none." Why not call it the "Indianapolis Magazine?" surely an excellent name. For the new owners go on to graphical lines, but will make its appeal but be in charge of the New York office. ness as much as selling hams. Yet the literary adviser of the Bobbs-Merrill Company, will be the editor, and Lee Burns

> dependence of the now ancient East. Let us wish the Reader, or the Indianapolis Magazine, a happy growth and a perfect expression of the extensive family circle of one of the most charming and delightful of poets, whether he writes in the moods of Benjamin F. Johnson, of Boone, or of his equally gracious and benign personality without the adventitious life of dialect Not that Mr. Riley's dialect can for a moadorns whatever it touches, and a singing quality rare to-day in America or Eng-He is a singer of the best emotions that trait that he so seldom appears in the pretentious magazines, where when it is so exquititely expressed as by comed by the people, who in the long run determine the place of all writers who are not too esoteric. To some, scholars and philosophers only will give heed.

Magazines, Old and New.

Philadelphia Record. The contrast between the American magazines of fifty years ago and those of today is so marked that it will impress the most careless reader. Take a bound volume of Putnam's Magazine from the shelves of ers, but not of the humane and practical a public library, free it from its layer of use to which she has devoted it. As some dust, turn its yellowing pages, and lo! you are confronted with some of the most and garden overflowing with blooming famous names in the literature of the plants, including even such difficult ex- ninteenth century. Contrast this treasury periments as a fig tree." The point is that of wit, humor, pathos and sentiment-emmoney to charity, as Walt Whitman sold | bodied in the clearest of English prose, in his autograph (see publisher's note about | the most musical English verse-with day, and the unfavorable gulf set between This exhibit of shrinking authors would the two periods will at once be apparent. The great names of literature have given

> A successful Wall-street broker is travela businesslike manner, demand \$50,000 as ransom; otherwise the American traveler will return to his sorrowing family and entered into with the outlaws, and after long delays, during which the broker's precious ears are constantly threatened, the money is paid, and he returns in an unmutilated condition to his office in Wall street. But his adventures have made him a famous man, and magazine editors are clamorous in their demands that he shall tell the story of his capture and retention by the bandits in his own way. Their photographs of his eminent ears, will be paid for at his own valuation.

The Wall-street broker, being a man of business, if not a man of letters, writes the desired article or series of articles, and receives in return a check that satisfies even his own conception of the value of his work. His eminent ears are photo-One of our "literary lights" who loves engraved for the public edification, and all acquired literary aptitude. But the editor lasting value of the article for which he paid so high a price does not enter into

> There can be no doubt that a famous or notorious name adds a seeming importance and weight to a magazine article, however which on its intrinsic merits would be readers are primarily to blame for this state of things. They yearn for names with which they are familiar, and the editors of popular magazines endeavor to satisfy them as a mere matter of business. The question of literary culture is not considered either in the editorial rooms or by dulcet notes of Pan's pipes.

Some Booklore.

idays to appraise it. Readers and The first book printed in English Amersued from the press of Stephen Daye, at mysteriously disappeared Cambridge, in 1640, and was a decidedly tion known to be extant may judge from a facsimile reprint provided by Dodd, Mead in the Country," by which we are to understand the Massachusette Bay Colony, lated." Richard Mather, of Roxbury, and Thomas Welde and John Ellot, of Dorchester, however, were chiefly intrusted with the work. "These, like the rest,"

You Roxb'ry Poets, keep clear of the Crime, Of missing to give us very good Rhime. And you of Dorchester, your Verses lengthen, But with the Texts own Words, you will them

Richard Mather (probably) answers with the verses are not always smooth and elegant as some may desire or expect; let them consider that God's altar needs

not our polishings. The first book printed in New York, as it is believed, may also be had in its fac- | Before the glow I sit and dream, simile from Dodd, Mead and Company, and a facsimile reprint as well of the first published proceedings of an American Legislature. The former is the docu- In winter, when the nights are long, ment known as "Bayard's Journal," or l sometimes as "The Lost Bradford Joursigned by Nicholas Bayard and To Winter, when the nights are long-Charles Lodowick, and concerning "the late actions of the French at Canada with the manner of their being repulsed by his excellency Benjamin Fletcher, their A reference to the book is found in a plantations in 1608, but no copy had been | the time to improve upon the plans of seen to be recognized from then until 1902, when Miss A. R. Hasse, who edits for his Majestie's Province of New York | frankly upon the whole collection of de-

Two Kinds of Writers.

as the Indianapolis firm desires to main- to see good in everything in this world. tain. They say that the size of the mag- Some one signing himself "Proxy" has re- grandfathers had to do it.

The Bestus' of All Edwin Meade Robinson

Illustrated by Charlotte Paddock



OROTHY 'tends like her dolliss are An' 'at she is the teacher, you see;

She sets 'em all up in a row, an' she hollers

"Si-lunce!" as cross as can be! Nen, "C-a-t, cat," she says, "R-a-t, rat," she says-"Chil'ren, you're not'h avin' well;

"B-a-t, bat," she says-"Can't you spell that?"

she says-An' that's how they learn to spell.

('Cause Dorothy started to school, this spring; She's learnt how to cut paper flowers, an' sing; An' she can spell-Oh, 'ist anyfing!-

Her mamma told mine she could. An' I s'pose that is the reason why Her dollies can learn so fast, 'cause, my! She says 'at they're 'ist as nice as pie, 'Cause they can all spell so good!)



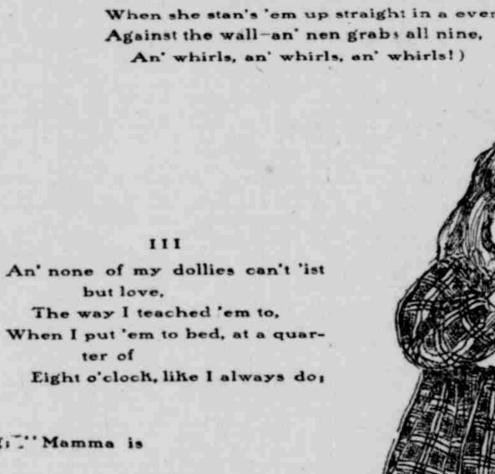
An' Madeline's dollies know how to dance, 'Cause Madeline showed me how-Once when we're all visitin' at her aunt's

She makes 'em march and bow; Nen, "One-two-an' free!" she says; "Sweet as can be," she says;

"This is the way to turn; "Now, chil'ren, see!" she says; "Do it like me," An' that's how her dollies learn.

('Cause Madeline goes to a dancin' class; She says that the floor there's as smoove as glass; She can two-step an' waltz jus' as fas' as fas' With the other little girls.

An' that's why her dollies can dance so fine-When she stan's 'em up straight in a even line Against the wall-an' nen grabs all nine,



Nen, "Bye, baby, bye!" I sing; "Mamma is

"An' not one li'l dollie mus' peep, "Not one mus' cry," I sing, "Shut every eye!" I sing-That's how I love 'em to sleep!

nigh," I sing-

cently contributed to The Author a curious defense of "ghosting." He puts the whole

question on a practical basis. A popular

properly to do, he must "scamp" things.

ing paid to me before I had written a line:

let "Proxy" continue his tale. "Now sup-

A Discouraged Thackeray.

I'm in low spirits about the Newcomes.

content.-From Letters, in The Century.

For books, dear friends that never tire,

In winter, when the nights are long,

In winter, when the nights are long.

read from eve till midnight comes;

In winter, when the nights are long,

In winter, when the nights are long,

Ballade, rondeau, and villanelle;

Your music casts o'er me its spell.

As shadows dance and embers gleam

I revel. Some the summer praise,

Its gentle breeze, its sunlight strong;

Loved poems! Ah! how sweet you seem.

I hear again full many a song.
And voices out of the long ago,

When lamp burns bright, and fire burns low

-Francis H. Lee, in the Book Lover,

Kindergarten Reform.

In my opinion, which I desire to express

But these Froebelian doctrines: That

self-activity and spontaneity are the es-

instinct can be used to help acquire some

health is a necessary basis of everything;

very precious things-these claims of Froe-

bel are enough and are superb enough

garden for children under six years old.

doing less work than those in the primary

grades, but enough work to break the shock

as modestly and cautiously as possible.

I stir my soul with history;

I quaff of poets' mystery

My spirit then with heroes roams;

I sit and dream before the fire;

species of impostor.

('Cause, 'course you see, why I'm can't spell, An' I never learned to dance ve'y well-I tried to, once, an' I slipped an' fell, At the "Children's Chrismuss Ball." But my Mamma says, "She's the lovin'est mite, "She can kiss so hard, en' hug so tight!" So I love my dollies to sleep at night-An' mine are the bestus of all!)



Traveling in the Czar's Dominions

work, turning profitable offers away, or, having agreed to do more than he is able Col. W. R. Holloway, Ex-Consul General to St. Petersburg, An- MME. YALE'S SPECIAL OINTMENT swers Some Questions on the Subject

Therefore he is justified in falling back upon a "ghost." Proceeding from this beautiful assumption, "Proxy" relates some of his own experiences. "For the first long story I 'ghosted,' " he says, "I received £2 15s a thousand words all the way sooner or later, but most of them take them into Russia. It is the exceptionone-third when I had completed about onehalf of the story; one-third on the day I al tourist who penetrates the land of the perial family are buried; the original delivered the MS. complete." Are we Czar-some one who has a special mission house in which Peter the Great lived while Czar-some one who has a special mission, touched by these figures? Perhaps not, but journalistic, literary or political; or who is posing," he says, "that I had written that a linquist and not barred by the limita- world; the imperial porcelain factory; story on the chance of its being accepted tions of speech, or whose wealth or official by some newspaper, some syndicate, or some publisher, what would have hap- standing or social connections give him the pened? In the first place, I should have entree to exclusive circles. The ordinary | Finland, where there are a number of palworked hard for four whole months with- traveler fights rather shy of Russia. He aces of the imperial family, the grounds out receiving a single shilling," and so on and so on, his plaint leading up to a burst has heard such a number of stories about of enthusiasm over "the well-known writer it-many of which, presumably, are "not Colonel Holloway was asked the length of ica was the Bay Psalm Book. It was is- and not, as some appear to consider him, a into the country. He has vague visions of being shadowed by government police as a suspicious stranger and of innocently getthere. He may be thoroughly posted on the history of the country, and not know whether he can find English-speaking peo-Write sober books, books, of history, leave ple numerous enough in St. Petersburg novels to younger folks. You see half of my life is grumbling; and lecturing or novel-writing or sentimentalizing. I am never ease. Also, he is likely to have an im-In Winter, When the Nights Are Long. citles involves a heavy expense, this idea perhaps arising from the oft-repeated statement that Russia has no middle class, but | joyed the trip immensely.' only aristocrats and peasants. Naturally, he declines to class himself as a peasant, and if there are no good hotels except those frequented by the wealthy class it is to

slan travel having come up recently, Col. | ways driven very rapidly. Of course the W. R. Holloway, whose residence there of six years in St. Petersburg as consul without his knowledge and against his general of the United States makes him an | wishes. Every morning when he dresses authority, was appealed to for informa-

The questions were put to him, "How does the casual tourist fare who goes into Rus- | who promptly details two or more special sia without acquaintance or letters of introduction, and with none too much money, and can he find comfortable quarters at moderate prices? "The tourist will get along as well in

Russia as in any other country with the fact that the traveler must have a passport. The traveler must have a passport open to all comers, save Jews, Jews are The moment the police are assured that they are Jews, however, they are immedi-

ately sent to the frontier. "The American or English man or womspeaking people in Russia. There are about feelings must be educated; that the play 2,000 Englishmen and Americans in the country, largely engaged in manufacturing tue as well as original sin; that good of importance speak a little English, and guides are to be precured everywhere who | from which they get some returns, that the life and experiences of a child are | can speak English, consequently the traveier experiences no difficulties in this respect | its phases very seriously," concluded other than those he meets with in France,

"Sightseers can readily gain admission do it obediently and silently as we and our a ticket to that can be procured through full of life and color, and such productions your consul general or ambassador. There are, as a rule, well staged.

N these days of much travel | are many places of interest in and about St. nearly all Americans go abroad Petersburg that the traveler should visit. Among them are the Winter Palace, the large gallery, the Hermitage, the best galfollow the beaten line of Euro- lery in Europe; the St. Isaacs and Kazan pean travel-a line which does not | Cathedral; the Alexandraneosky Monastery; the Alexander III Museum; the fortress house in which Peter the Great lived while building St. Petersburg; the drive on the islands, which is one of of the finest in the Peterhoff, where the summer palaces of the Czar are located, and Tzarskoe Selo and Provost, thirteen miles across the Gulf of and surroundings of which are very beau-

alone, or in parties, as they do in other parts of Europe, can get about without

trouble or annoyance. "The length of time to be spent there depends, of course, largely upon the traveler." knows so little about the details of life | weeks to see all of interest there is to be seen in and about St. Petersburg. Women are treated with every consideration and are subjected to no annoyances, and I bemen. Many of them, some traveling alone, others in small parties, spend several weeks there in the spring and summer, which are the best seasons to visit St. Petersburg. The Russian summers are perfectly delightful and that is really the only season to make a visit there. To illustrate the ease with which women travel there, by the way, I recall two women who went into Siberia. and said upon their return that they en-"Does the tourist stand a chance of catching a glimpse of the Czar, or members of his family?

"Yes," replied Colonel Holloway, "It is a very common thing. "The Czar goes about just as freely as the President of the United States, although it is true that he is al-Czar is closely guarded, much of the time his valet knows by the uniform he puts on where he expects to go, and immediately communicates with the chief of police, officers to follow his every movement." Colonel Holloway has a great store of interesting information concerning the condition of the people of Russia, their habits, customs, social life, etc.

"There is more caste in Russia than in language and customs of which he is un- any country in the world," he said, "and familiar," replied Colonel Holloway. "There | the class lines are very closely drawn. The is no such thing as espionage in Russia, people are divided into eight classes-the although I know that an impression to nobility, all of whom are in a degree rethe contrary prevails, due, doubtless, to the lated to the imperial family, the army offito get into Russia, and he must produce and manufacturers, retailers and peasants, it wherever he stops over night, to have There is no such thing as rising above class. it 'vised' by the officials. This means mere- | no mingling of the classes, and only mem first thing to do is to cut loose from the manager of the hotel where he stops, who is the real society of Russia. Occasionally discovered one in the Public Record | mysticism and sentimentality is other than | the papers ready for him when he re- | marry a prince or count, and her children, a blemish on the work of the founder. The sumes his journey. No restrictions are if she bear any, are noble. In time she placed on the traveler's movement other may be summoned to court and given the than those to which he is subjected in recognition of the nobility, but none of vices, and to pick out what experiment other European countries, and Russia is her family is ever given such recognition lessly in debt, but they manage to live and keep up appearances on their credit, in the expectation that by marriage money may be business is done 'on tick' in Russia, and the shopkeepers frequently suff r from exan will find comparatively few English- | tending credit; but they do it-must do it, in fact, if they remain in business. A member of the nobility may not work, or 'go bered, and some of them own real estate

> "Russians, of all classes, take life in all Colonel Holloway. "They are not a lighthearted people. On the contrary, they are a sad people, but are full of humor, in a to all public buildings, art galleries, etc. | way. In their amusements they like action | iron, is supported by steam generated in The only place that a ticket is needed is and display. In their theatrical producof being expected to do something and to the Winter Palace at St. Petersburg, and tions they care only for gorgeous ballets.

MME. YALE'S GENEROSITY



SkinFood Free

ANOTHER WEEK

We are pleased to announce that our special sale on Mme. Yale's Remedies will be continued this entire week. Commencing to-morrow (Monday) morning and continuing until Saturday night, we shall give with each 83-cent purchase of any of Mme. Yale's preparations a large jar of Mme. Yale's Skin Food (sample size), value one dollar. This generosity on Mme. Yale's part is most commendable and has met with prompt response from the ladies who know the true value of the Yale Remedies. We are pleased to note how many thousands are taking advantage of this rare opportunity of supplying themselves with Skin Food. This much coveted article is all and more than what is claimed for it, therefore it is an important adjunct to every woman's tollet table, as well as a necessary factor in obliterating from the countenance the marks of time.

MME. YALE'S REMEDIES

can truthfully say the sale of her goods, which has been phenomenal, is constantly on the increase, and we hear nothing but praise from those who use them. Mme. Yale is unquestionably the greatest living authority on woman's beauty, therefore her remedies can be relied upon to do all that is claimed for them. We are pleased to recommend them to our patrons and friends.

MAIL ORDERS

We shall fill all mail orders this week in accordance with the above offer by giving a jar of Skin Food free with each 83-cent purchase of any of Mme. Yale's Reme-

Mme. Yale's Hair Tonic MME. YALE'S HAIR TONIC is a standard MME. YALE'S COMPLEXION 21c article, absolutely reliable for curing hair and scaly affections. We sell more of it than we can estimate at short notice.

Three sizes, 25c, 50c, \$1.00, our prices,

21c, 43c and 83c Mme. Yale's Beau ilying Remedies

MME, YALE'S SKIN FOOD for nourishing the skin and obliterating wrinkles. Two sizes, \$1.50, \$3.00, our prices,

\$1.39 and \$2.49 MME, YALE'S ALMOND BLOSSOM COM-PLEXION CREAM for cleansing, healing.

enhancing and preserving beauty, nothing like it. Price \$1.00, our 83c MME. YALE'S COMPLEXION BLEACH

for cleansing the skin of blem-ishes. Price \$2.00, our price.... \$1.69 MME. YALE'S ELIXIR OF BEAUTY for protecting the skin from sunburn and the inclemency of the weather-it makes the skin naturally white, gives the complexion brilliancy. Price \$1.00, 83c our price

MME. YALE'S BLUSH OF YOUTH for softening the expression-it tones the facial nerves, gives pliancy to the muscles and elasticity to the skin. \$2.49 MME, YALE'S LA FRECKLA, a specily relief for sun freckles. It completely ob-

literates them from the skin, leaving it soft, white and beautiful. Price 83c \$1.00, our price..... AND SPECIAL LOTION, a combined treatment for curing any form of eruptive

by making the skin structure healthy and active. Price \$1.00 cach. our 83c MME. VALE'S HAND WHITENER. 83 price \$1.00, our price.....

SOFTENING HARD WATER. It is one choice flowers. Price \$1.50, our \$1.30 | matism. reuralgia, sprains, etc. 43c

MME. YALE'S VIOLET TALCUM 21c MME. YALE'S COMPLEXION 43c MME. YALE'S CORN CURE-Do not suffer another day with corns. Mme. Yale's Corn Cure makes quick work of them. Use it and enjoy the comfort of sound 21c feet. 25c, our price...... 21c

Mme. Yale's Health Remedies

MME, YALE'S FRUIT CURA, a strengthening tonic for women, a cure for certain organic ailments. The wonderful cures effected by it testify to its great 83c merit. Price \$1.00, our price..... MME. YALE'S FERTILIZER TABLETS cure constipation and ventilate a clogged system. Two sizes. Regular prices, 50c and \$1.00, our prices,

43c and 83c MME. YALE'S COMPLEXION TABLETS

make new, rich blood. They enrich the skin with healthy coloring. Two sizes, 50c and \$1.00, our prices,

43c and 83c

MME. YALE'S BLOOD TONIC cleanses the liver, blood and kidneys. Reg- 83c ular price, \$1.00, our price..... MME. YALE'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS aid digestion and cure indigestion. 50c and

\$1.00, our prices, 43c and 83c

skin disease. It kills the germ of disease MME, YALE'S ANTISEPTIC is a most valuable household article, and must be used to be appreciated. For cleansing the mouth and gums in the morning, gargling the throat for sore throat, dressing sores, wounds or bruises, it is unequaled. 83c Price \$1.00, our price..... MAIL YALE'S LINIMENT Is a newcomer, of the greatest known tollet luxuri's and sald to have magic-like influence in delicately fragrant as a bouquet of curing muscular affections, such as rheu-

THENEW YORK STORE

who farms out his work." that here striking him "as a sort of heaven-sent being.

so"-that he is, in truth, afraid to venture
ing him "as a sort of heaven-sent being.

so"-that he is, in truth, afraid to venture
into the country. He has vague visions of
at St. Petersburg, and if women, traveling

THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T WhoMurdered Edwin Drood?

COFFINS MADE OF GLASS.

Bathtubs, Too, Are Composed of This Usually Fragile Material.

the blowplpe, and must be cut off after the | The entire operation occupies only seven age battery cells, now in great demand,

developed especially in America, also has

vert, of Dresden, the molten glass is poured touch the are decorated in colors with pulverized colgreat volume and escaping freely on all firmly down on the glass while it is still cigar. Enough said.

soit the stram, no longer able to escape, forces the glass up into every part of the moid. The perfection with which this is done is remarkable. If the mold is very deep the upward rush of steam may make the glaza too thin in spots, or even perforate it, honce for deep vessels the process is modified. The glass The peculiar forms assumed by glass is poured on a wet metal plate, which is inverted with the mold immed ately after the latter is applied. The soft sheet of glass now sinks gradually late the mold of but not its own weight, becoming thickest at the bottom. At the proper moment the wet asherios is substituted for the metal plata and the rapid development of vapor presses steam generated by its own heat. Hither- the glass downward into all the details For still larger vessels, such as bathtubs Ited by the power of the human lungs and and coffins, compressed air is substituted

for steam generated by the heat of the giass itself. The glass is poured on a not perforated from plate of the form and the edge it tills a groove between the plate plate is inverted. The glass, still soft except at the edge, sags or "bellies" and tretches as in the method just described At the proper moment the plastic glass bag is inclosed in a mold made in sections, into which it is pressed by air forced through the perforations of the iron plate above. minutes and the vessel is stronger than one of ordinary pressed glass. Panes ornamented on one side are made by blowing the cylinders in engraved molds. Glass paner are also made by blowing glass in a cubical mold. The resulting glass box when cut at the edges yields five panes,

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on the asbestos mut

Some of the products of the new methods

ored glass applied to the soft mass as it lies

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